The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *April* 19, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 9)

DESCRIPTION of Dr. FRANKLIN.
[Vifion of Columbus, Book VII.]

SEE on yon darkening height bold Franklin tread,
Heaven's awful thunders rolling o'er his head;
Convolving clouds the billowy ſkies deform,
And forky flames emblaze the blackening ſtorm.
See the deſcending ſtreams around him burn,
Glance on his rod and at his guidance turn;
He bids conflicting heavens their blaſts expire,
Curbs the fierce blaze and holds the impriſon'd fire.
No more, when folding ſtorms the vault o'erſpread,
The livid glare ſhall ſtrike thy race with dread;
Nor towers nor temples, ſhuddering with the ſound,
Sink in the flames and ſpread deſtruction round.
His daring toils, the threatening blaſt that wait,
Shall teach mankind to ward the bolts of fate;
The pointed ſteel o'er-top the aſcending ſpire,
And lead o'er trembling walls the harmleſs fire;
In his glad fame while diſtant worlds rejoice,
Far as the lightenings blaze or thunders raiſe their voice.

Meſſrs. Printers,

NOTHING has been more frequently fatal to the lives of children than WORMS. This fatality has been much lamented, and much induſtry has been exerciſed to inveſtigate means which might prevent it. But hitherto the deſideratum has eluded the moſt diligent reſearches, and many of the faculty are unhappily ignorant of remedies which are ſure to afford relief. Moſt of the Britiſh authors, by whom American practitioners have been governed and directed, are, to the ſurprize of the unprejudiced and incredulous, ſingularly deficient in uſeful preſcriptions. *Bitter, ſweet, ſaline*, and *fetid* medicines, have, by them lately and formerly, been much recommended and applauded, as preventatives, palliatives and repellents. Theſe medicines however do not by any means anſwer their encomiums. I have known certain families uſe the beſt ſtomachic bitters as preventatives, with the beſt judgment, but without any ſucceſs. I have ſeen the beſt ſaline, ſweet and fetid mixtures, adminiſter'd, to check vomiting, and repel worms from the ſtomach into the inteſtines, with no kind of advantage. From many obſervations of this nature I am induced to believe, that no bitter medicines hitherto recommended for the prevention of worms, are requiſite or uſeful in ſuch intention, any farther than they may, in particular caſes, reſtore or maintain the common ſtate of health, independent of worms; and that all fetid, ſaline and ſweet mixtures, are no farther ſalutary than as they happen to fill the ſtomach, and be retained by accidental agreement with the particular idioſyncracy of the patient.—After bitters &c. enumerated, the moſt capital medicine among Britiſh authors, for the deſtruction of worms, has been *Mercury*. Many preparations of this article have been particularly recommended, as *Merc. d. cerroſ. Æthiops miner. &c.* From the moſt attentive and thorough tryals with each of theſe preparations and others, I am ſure it may be juſtly aſſerted, that mercury is in no form an efficacious vermifuge; and in no caſe of this nature, equal to many other mild, ſimple and ſafe cathartics. I have adminiſtered it in ſmall and large portions, to no valuable purpoſe, and ſeen the patient diſcharge living worms ſix days after its operation. Hence I have entirely diſcarded it as a vermifuge; and now conſider it as a very improper and dangerous medicine, when adminiſtered with ſuch deſign.—Perhaps ſome may ſay that my experiments have been imperfect, my obſervations fallacious, and my concluſions conſequently unjuſt; that Mercury cuts worms in pieces, and diſcharges them undiſtinguiſhably with natural excrements. That Mercury has this effect is falſe; though very commonly aſſerted by ſome phyſicians, and believed by many employers. To ſuch as know any thing of philoſophy, no reaſon can be aſſigned for the ſupport of this aſſertion; to thoſe of a different character, arguments are generally of little value.—*Tin, Lead, Iron and Copper*, have alſo been recommended for the deſtruction of worms; but are very far from anſwering ſuch recommendations, with any ſafety to the general health of the body; and many patients have been loſt and deſtroyed through implicit confidence in them.

Happily for mankind, Truth is often diſcovered by accident, after philoſophy has laboured for it in vain.

The Carolina Pink is a ſafe and infallible vermifuge, and I believe would prevent nine tenths of the deaths occaſioned by worms, if properly adminiſtered. In the laſt year I had forty-two worm caſes, in every one of which the Carolina Pink proved effectually ſalutary, worms were diſcharged in each caſe, and every patient was reſtored to perfect health.

Many Phyſicians are thus ſenſible of the wonderful efficacy of this moſt excellent medicine, and nothing that can be ſaid in favour of it will be new to them; others however believe it is of little or no value;—and others even think it injurious and dangerous. For the conſideration of ſuch as are thus incredulous of its true virtues, I beg leave to aſſert, that I have never ſeen a ſingle ill effect from it in the courſe of a very conſiderable practice for a number of years, nor do I believe it has a tendency to excite inflammation or lethargy to any conſiderable degree. That it is ſuperlatively powerful in removing worms, any perſon may be ſa-

isfied by exhibiting it to children in health. After ſuch exhibition, if there are not more or leſs worms diſcharged in nine caſes out of ten, I am willing the medicine ſhould be conſidered of no value.

The beſt form in which it may be exhibited is not yet determined among thoſe who are ſenſible of its efficacy:—the neceſſary quantity is alſo a matter of ſome diſpute. To be ſatisfied in theſe points, I have given it in ſmall and large portions; I have given the ſimple root in powder alone, and the ſame in conjunction with Aloes, Rhæi, and Æthiops Mineral; I have given the root alone by infuſion, and by the ſame way the root and top together; I have alſo added to ſuch infuſions Rhæi, Senna, Manna, and Salts. From different ſucceſs of repeated trials in all theſe forms, I am of opinion, *that the ſimple root by infuſion, is the beſt and moſt infallible form in which it can be adminiſtered, and that no Sugar, Molaſſes, or Manna is requiſite to be joined,* unleſs it be barely to render the medicine more palatable to the patient. Two drams ſtrongly infuſed in half a pint of water, will never be too much for a child two or three years old. Such as are five, ſix, or ſeven years of age, will generally require of the root and water, a double quantity and perhaps more. I believe it is moſt uſefully taken in the ſpace of one hour, or leſs, if the ſtomach can retain it. The ſame quantity may be daily repeated with perfect ſafety, two, three, or four times, if any vermifuge be neceſſarily indicated. But if not thus indicated, it will be moſt convenient that the patient be purged with ſenna, rheubarb, manna, &c. with a ſtrict attention to ſuch diet as will be requiſite to preſerve the bowels from irritation and inflammation, which are always in ſome degree the conſequence of a paroxyim of worms. For this purpoſe, abdominal lotus is alſo of much benefit. When the Pink is in operation, emollient glyſters ought to be frequently repeated.

How this medicine operates to the deſtruction of worms, is to me as yet among the deſiderata: and what are the properties by which its effects are produced, I cannot tell: nor am I much aſhamed of this ignorance, ſince I believe that no Botaniſt, unacquainted with its effects, would have any ſuſpicion of them from its ſenſible qualities. Some have ſuppoſed it no other way a vermifuge than by the common properties of cathartics. But, this cannot be true, as no other cathartic will have the ſame effects.—Some have ſuppoſed it a kind of lethargic poiſon, of which the vermin frequently recover, after a certain period; and for the ſupport of this opinion, have aſſerted, that the worms have been generally found motionleſs, at their firſt appearance, and afterwards became active; and hence they have adviſed the Pink to be adminiſtered in conjunction with ſenna, or other briſk cathartics. As this practice has not been found ſo ſucceſsful as the uſe of the ſimple Pink alone, ſo the data on which it is fixed, cannot be fully admitted.

How far this Pink may be ſerviceable in other complaints of the human body, is not, perhaps, as yet known. It is, however, ſuch an excellent remedy againſt worms, that no family where there is children, ought to be without it. All children ſuſpected of worms, may take a portion once in a month or two, followed with any common purge; and thus be relieved from danger.

J. L.

March 1787.

It is highly probable that four or five ounces of Pink Root, infuſed in two or three quarts of water, might be more ſerviceable in deſtroying Grubs and Bots in horſes, than any thing known among farriers.

The following are the heads of the treaty of peace concluded betwixt the Americans and the Emperor of Morocco, July 24, 1786.

IF the Americans are at war with any other nation, their veſſels are to be allowed to take refuge in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majeſty——all Mooriſh ſubjects, found on board the enemy's ſhips to be made priſoners, and their effects conſidered as prizes; the ſame article holds with reſpect to the Americans—The ſhips belonging to the two contracting powers, when they meet at ſea, to ſalute and parley, but not to come on board each other—in caſe of war, it is lawful to board each other, but only two men to do this, and if they commit any exceſs the ſufferers to be recompenſed by them—if any frigates or cruiſers belonging to his Mooriſh Majeſty take an American veſſel, and bring it into one of his ports his Majeſty will immediately releaſe the ſhip and crew, and reſtore their effects—When any of his Majeſty's ſhips enter an American port, ſhe is to be hoſpitably receiv'd & furniſhed with what ſhe may ſtand in need of—If an American ſhip wants repairs and comes into any of his Majeſty's harbours for that purpoſe, it ſhall be allowed to land and put on board her goods, without paying any duty—If an American veſſel is wrecked on any coaſt belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, ſhe is not to be moleſted in any manner, but provided with neceſſaries. American veſſels in the harbours or on the coaſts belonging to his Imperial Majeſty to be ſecure from other nations, and receive every aſſiſtance from Mooriſh ſubjects.

This article extends, vice verſa, to Mooriſh ſhips in the harbours or coaſts of America—In caſe of war, if the veſſels of the contending powers happen to be together in any of his Majeſty's harbours they are to depart one by one, a 24 hours interval between the time of each departure; this article extends to Mooriſh ſhips in America—The priſoners of an American ſhip arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial Majeſty cannot be given up to any power whataver—American veſſels, ſaluting towns belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, to have the ſalute returned by the ſame number of guns. American merchants ſettling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, to enjoy the ſame privileges and advantages as other nations, to remove their effects from one ſhip to another without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed inte

preters—In case of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their prisoners of war, man for man——American merchants not obliged to purchase goods contrary to their pleasure, nor to be molested in the disposal of their goods—When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the usual duties may be imposed; but in case of fraud, or contraband goods, the person committing the fraud only to be punished without the confiscation of the ship—Masters of ships not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithstanding the price offered and agreed upon—Americans, guilty of crimes to be subject to the judgement of their own Consul only——If he require assistance from the Governour of the place, to be granted him——If he cannot determine the case, then the criminal is to be sent to America———An American injuring or assaulting a subject belonging to his imperial Majesty, may be imprisoned by the Governour, who is to sit in judgement upon him, but in presence of the Consul, who is allowed to plead his cause. If the prisoner makes his escape, the Consul is not answerable. If an American subject dies in his Imperial Majesty's dominions, his effects are to be sent to the Consul, or the trading company, to be surrendered to the heirs claiming the same—The American Consul is to reside in one of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majesty, and considered as other Consuls—In case of a disagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain till the matter is determined; if war is resolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the subjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects————If his Imperial Majesty thinks proper to grant any new privileges to other nations, the same are to be extended to the Americans—The peace between the two nations is to last fifty years from the present twentieth day of the Ramadan, year of the Hegira, 1200; that is, July 24, 1786.

MADRID, January 8.

An express has arrived at Carthagena from Algiers, with an account of the plague having broke out at Constantia with such violence as to spread an alarm over all that part of the coast. The number of deaths was said to be from fifty to eighty in a day, and the Consuls and other foreigners at Algiers had shut up their houses, and renounced all communication with the rest of the inhabitants.

LONDON, January 10.

Yesterday arrived the mails from France and Holland. From a private letter from received by the former, we extract the following article of intelligence; the Emperor of Morocco has sent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal translation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala!

Most illustrious Congress of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of peace, To this we willingly have assented, and even ratified the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our imperial seal. Wherefore, we have, from that very moment, given strict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and assist all ships under American colours, and, in short, to shew them every favour due to the most friendly powers: being determined to do much, when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegira 1200, that is the 24th of July 1786.

BOSTON, April 7.

Messrs. Abraham White, Holden Slocum, and Peruel Bishop, have a majority of votes as Senators for the county of Bristol. They constitute the county, and are all new; the last mentioned is a convention man, and an advocate for paper money.

By the last Portsmouth papers, it appears, that the votes for General Sullivan, as President for the ensuing year, are more more numerous than it was at first expected they would have been—These papers contain returns from 17 towns, other than those which we have already mentioned, the numbers on which are, for President Sullivan 936, besides all in three considerable towns: While the whole number of votes in those towns for the three other canditates for the chair, is but 370.

The following are the dimensions of a hog, not four years old which was killed at New-Port,

Rhode Iſland, laſt week, viz.

	lb.
Before dreſſing, ——	824
When gutted and dreſſed,	715
Harſlet, —— —	14
Gut fat, ——	35
His length — —	9 feet.
Bigneſs in girth, — —	6 ditto.

On the 11th ult. the brig Mary, Captain Helm, ſailed from New-York, for Batavia, capital of the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

FROM the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

A CORRESpondent wiſhes to inform the Impartial Obſerver, in your laſt, of his very great error in arranging the votes laſt Monday, at the election, preſents the following, which may be relied on as authentic.

	For Mr. B.	For Mr. H.
Uſurers,	28	0
Speculators in Public Securities,	576	0
Stock holders and directors of the M——— —tts B—k,	81	0
Perſons under Britiſh influence,	17	0
Merchants, tradeſmen and other worthy members of ſociety,	21	448
Friends to the revolution,	0	327
Wizards,	1	1
	724	775

From a London paper.

America now feels its folly.—The viſionary Fabricks of Liberty are all faded, and in the room of the fond deluſion, they graſp a ſubſtantial wretchedneſs, which ſtings them to the very ſoul.——Where is now that trade, in the management of which their ſhips covered the ocean? Where that internal happineſs which made the envy of the European world? All loſt, all gone without leaving a veſtige of their former beauty—Diſcord and deſpondency have aſſumed the ſeats of plenty and chearfulneſs; and they have now but one liberty left them, which is the liberty of complaining.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet,———Capt. d'Abbeville, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, after a paſſage of ſix weeks from L'Orient. By this packet we learn that five Portugueſe ſhips of war were to ſail the latter end of March, on a cruiſe againſt the Algerines, to be ſtationed at the entrance of the Streights, and to remain out about nine months; viz. Commodore D. Joze Millo, in a ſhip of 74 guns, and 4 other ſhips, from 24 to 40 guns.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Britiſh Packet Prince William Henry, Capt. Scouſe, in 50 days from Falmouth, in which came paſſengers,

The Rev. Samuel Prevoſt, D.D. biſhop of the epiſcopal church of this ſtate.

The Rev. William White, D.D. biſhop of the epiſcopal church of Pennſylvania.

Baron Poellnitz.
Lady Poellnitz.
Maſter Poellnitz.
Mr. Sutherland.

The Portland Packet, Captain James, arrived at Falmouth from this port in 25 days.

The Betſey, Capt. Watſon, is arrived at London.

We learn from Gnas, a town in Lower Styria, in the juriſdiction of Gleichenberg, that the following very extraordinary circumſtance lately took place there:—One Charron, a widower, had a daughter arrived to the years of maturity, and the young woman, tranſported to the utmoſt degree of fanaticiſm, imagined that ſhe could have no hopes of ſalvation, unleſs ſhe purified herſelf by fire. She communicated her intention to her father, who being equally ſuperſtitious, approved of her deſign, and even promiſed to aſſiſt her in carrying it into execution. All Saint's day was the time appointed for carrying the abominable project into effect. On the preceding evening the girl herſelf placed ſeveral faggots in the oven. When divine ſervice began next day, the miſerable, ſelf-devoted victim ſet fire to the faggots, and when the oven was red hot, with the aſſiſtance of her father, ſhe entered the fiery apartment, the door of which the father cloſed, and having ſtopped up the vacancies with clay, tempered with water, placed a crucifix before the oven, and then went out of the houſe with every appearance of tranquility and ſatisfaction. Having told ſome perſons whom he met, that his daughter was doing penance in the heated oven, they haſtened to her aſſiſtance, but before their arrival the body was entirely conſumed.—The father was apprehended and conducted to Gleichenberg, where he has undergone an examination.

The Empreſs of China from New-York; the Hope, from ditto; and Canton, from Philadelphia, paſſed the Streights of Sunda before the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt.

Great-Barrington, 7th April, 1787.

Meſſrs. Printers,

"Yeſterday morning the Supreme Court, after ſitting almoſt three weeks in this town, having without moleſtation compleated the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, roſe, and in the afternoon proceeded on to the county of Hampſhire. On Thurſday laſt, after an impartial trial, they gave *Sentence of Death* upon Nathaniel Auſtin of Sheffield, Peter Wilcox of Lee, Aaron Knap of Weſt-Stockbridge, Enoch Tyler of Egremont—formerly of Cheſhire in the ſtate of Connecticut, Joſeph Williams of New-Marlborough, —formerly of Middletown, and Samuel Ruſt of Pittsfield; for *High Treaſon*, and the five firſt for the aggravation of Murder. They alſo ſentenced William Whiting Eſq. Firſt Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to pay a fine of L.100.—to endure ſeven months impriſonment, and procure bonds of L.300. for his good behaviour for five years, for making and uttering a ſeditious libel, and ſeveral ſeditious and inflammatory ſpeeches, tending to excite ſedition and rebellion in the commonwealth. They alſo impoſed upon John Hubbard of Sheffield, a fine of 100l. and bonds for 200l. for his good behaviour for five years, for his ſeditious and treaſonable conduct.

"Though the preſent appearance is that the oppoſition to government is cruſhed in this county beyond the probability of a revival, there are ſtill many who are far from being penitent for their paſt offences; who ſtill continue to threaten what they *will do* when the weather becomes a little warmer.--They have already (it is believed) burnt the ſtore of Noble & Penfield, in Nobletown, and a barn belonging to Mr. Nathan Benjamin in Egremont: but not ſuch a number of buildings, as, by reading one of your late papers, I ſhould ſuppoſe. Some evil minded perſons, probably of the ſame claſs, have ſeveral nights this week, fired upon a guard ſtationed in the back part of Alford, near the line of New-York, but fortunately no perſons have been hurt.

"*The following is a copy*, verbatim et literatim, *of an original letter, found laſt Thurſday in the ſtreet in this town, while the Supreme Court, and the Commiſſioners of the General Court for granting pardons were ſitting:*

Mr gin nerl link horn ſur be Pleſed to hav marcy on the poore priſoners as you ſhall hav juge ment Without Marcy before nixk may and ſo no more at preſent And luck out for brakirs bef re Long

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Extract of a letter from Paris, June 28.

"I have juſt time to tell you, that Monſieur le Comte de Vergennes is at this inſtant on the point of death. Such a place as his cannot long remain vacant, and a ſucceſſor is already mentioned. The Duke de la Vauguyon's ſudden return from Madrid, points him out to many, to all indeed who pretend to a little knowledge in politics, as the perſon on whom the king has fixed his choice. The moſt ſurpriſing part of my information is the report now current, that the Dutcheſs de Polignac, that woman, who has ſo long enjoyed all the eclat honour of favouritiſm, has been *chaſſee*, literally expelled from Court. If this, & I aſſure you there is little doubt of it, is confirmed, there is more in the event than readily meets comprehenſion, eſpecially in the preſent circumſtances."

A writer in a late Virginia paper, under the ſignature of ARISTIDES, propoſes the following teſt to be put to every candidate before election, or given in inſtructions to every member of aſſembly, viz.

Have you always in public and private done your utmoſt to procure a ſpeedy and equal adminiſtration of juſtice? and do you promiſe to ſupport a law for eſtabliſhing the circuit courts, and for lengthening the terms of all courts ſo that they may regularly go thro' their dockets, at leaſt twice in a year?

Have you oppoſed, and will you continue to oppoſe the emiſſion of paper money, and every other unjuſt means of defrauding your honeſt creditors?

Have you, and will you continue to ſupport the fidelity and punctuality of all public and private engagements?

Oliver Evans of the county of New-Caſtle in Delaware, miller, has invented and reduced into exerciſe, two machines for the uſe of merchant mills, one of which, called an elevator, is calculated by its own motion to hoiſt the wheat or grain from the lower floor, and the meal or flour from the ſtones of any mill to the upper floor or loft of ſuch mill; the other denominated an hopper-boy, ſo conſtituted as to ſpread the meal over the floor of a mill to cool, gather it up again to the boulting hopper, and attend the ſame regularly, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour.

KING of PRUSSIA.

AT the bloody battle of Torgau, the King of Pruſſia began the attack on the Auſtrian army, with the left wing of his own; the victory was not decided in his favour before it was very late, and it was almoſt night-fall, when General de Zeithan took poſſeſſion of the hills of Spitiz, with the right wing. The night which ſucceeded the battle was extremely cold; the Pruſſian troops which paſſed the night under arms, lighted up a great number of fires. At daybreak the king paſſed from the left wing to the right. On coming up to his regiment of footguards, he alighted, and ſeated himſelf by the fire, ſurrounded by his brave grenadiers, waiting until there was light enough to recommence the attack, in caſe the Auſtrians had not retired. H converſed familiarly with his ſoldiers, and beſtowed encomiums on the regiment for their valour and gallantry in the battle. The grendaers, who knew the affability

nal condescension of this great hero, prest ed about him, and one of them named Rubiac, with whom the king was fond of conversing, and to whom he had been sometime liberal, took the liberty of asking him, where he had been during the battle? We have been accustomed, continued he, to see you at our head in the heat of battle; but this day we have not seen you; it is not well done to abandon us in this manner. The king answered with an affecting simplicity—That he commanded the left wing, and it was that which prevented him joining his regiment. During this conversation, the king, who was incommoded by the heat of the fire, unbuttoned his blue surtout; whilst he was unbutoning it, the grenadiers observed that a musket ball fell out of his cloaths, which had pierced his surtout and uniform and grazed his breast. Transported with enthusiasm at this sight, they all cried out "Yes, you are the old FRITZE [the diminutive of Frederic in German] you love to partake of all our perils and we love to die for you. Long live the king!" To the Austrians! comrades, to the Austrians! march on! Their lines were formed in an instant, and the officers had the greatest difficulty to restrain the ardour of those brave fellows, and persuade them that it was not a time to march against the enemy.

The circumstance is a proof of the great intrepidity of Frederic, of whom it is well known that the first fire he heard, when along with Marshal Keith, on his being first present at an engagement, threw him into such a panic, that he ran away like an arrant coward, until the Marshal recalled him by reproaching him with want of courage.

The following Epitaph has been written on the monument of the late king of Prussia:

FREDERICO
MAGNO
VIRTUS
GLORIAM
GLORIA IMMORTALITATEM
COMPARAVIT.
M,DCC,LXXXVI.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished personage in France to his friend in this city, dated Paris Dec. 24, 1786.

"The commotions which have taken place in America, as far as they are yet known to me, offer nothing threatening. They are a proof that the people have liberty enough, and I could not wish them less than they have. If the happiness of the mass of the people can be secured at the expence of a little tempest now and then, or even of a little blood, it will be a precious purchase. *Mala libertatem periculosam quam quietam servitutem.* Let common sense and common honesty have fair play, and they will soon set things to rights.

"The bickerings between Russia and the Porte are quieted for the moment. The coolness between the kings of Spain and Naples will remain, but will have no other consequence than that of the former withdrawing from interference with the affairs of the latter. The present king of Prussia pushes the interests of the Stadtholder more zealously than his uncle *did*; there have been fears that he *might* throw himself into the Austrian scale, *which* would greatly derange the European balance. This country is firm in support of the patriotic party in the United Netherlands.

"We have made an advantageous treaty with Morocco, but with Algiers nothing is done: from what I learn of the temper of my countrymen, and their tenaciousness of their money, it will be more easy to raise ships and men to fight these pirates into reason, than money to bribe them. I wish that something could be done in some form or another to open the Mediterranean to us. You will have seen that France is endeavouring to relieve and encourage our commerce with her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

On the 14th instant departed this life, Capt. Leveret Hubbard, son of Col. Leveret Hubbard, of this city, being the third child which Col. Hubbard has buried since last July. During a long and tedious illness, he bore, with great patience and fortitude, the uncommon pain and distress which attended his decline; and at last in Christian serenity resigned his breath, in hopes of a happy immortality. As an amiable, honest man, a good citizen, a sincere and faithful friend, he was beloved and respected by a numerous acquaintance, to whom his memory will long be dear. He has left an afflicted widow and one son to lament his loss.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Springfield to his friend at Boston.

"Nothing could have more surprised me, and indeed every one who took an active part on the side of government, during the late commotions, than the information that the majority of votes, given in for governor, in Boston, was against our present worthy chief magistrate—From the patriotism and gratitude of its inhabitants, better and *more consistent things were to be expected*. However, the present age is doom'd to behold many new things *under the sun*. None, in this part of the state, voted for any other candidates for the chair, than him who now fills it, but insurgents and their abettors; the friends to government, the lovers of constitutional liberty, having so recently experienced the good effects of the judicious, patriotic, and firm conduct of the supreme magistrate, in crushing the late wicked rebellion, and of his wisdom, and solicitude for the well being of the state, manifested in the choice of officers to execute his plans, felt themselves happy in having an opportunity to express their entire gratitude for and approbation of his measures, by presenting him their suffrages for his re-election—therefore a majority of the people in these counties vote for Mr. Bowdoin governor, and general Lincoln lieutenant-governor.

Extract from the minutes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, March 24, 1787.

"The committee appointed to inspect the model for building bridges on a new construction, by Mr. Paine, report,

"That taking into consideration the condition of bridges in this country, occasioned by the great incumbrance of ice, and sudden and rapid freshes, bringing with them great quantities of drift timber, whereby the communications of the country are frequently interupted and cut off, the erecting of bridges is a matter of great importance, highly meriting the attention of the legislature, and the more so, as navigable rivers are the highways, and property of the state.

"The construction of Mr. Paine's model is intended to remedy these inconveniences by erecting bridges without piers.

To what extent an arch on the principles and construction of the model, may be carried can only be ascertained by the fact. Mr. Paine's proportions, agreeable to the model, are for four hundred feet, and the committee see no cause to doubt but an arch constructed on the principles of the model, may be extended to that distance or farther.

The model appears to the committee to be ingenious, and judiciously constructed. It presents a graceful appearance, and unites great strength with great lightness. The extent of the arch (of the model) is nearly thirteen feet, and the elevation in the centre is between six and seven inches, whereby the ascent and descent is gradual and easy. The weight we saw placed upon it was seven hundred pounds, without occasioning the least discomposure of its parts.

Robert Morris.
William Robinson,
Samuel Wheeler,
William Findley,
Abraham Smith,

" In the church-yard belonging to a village a few miles from Coventry in England, appears the following epitaph;

" Here lies the body of John Preſton, who was provoſt of this Hamlet in the year ——. Here lieth Thomas Preſton, his ſon, who was alſo provoſt of the ſame, in the year ——; And here alſo lieth the body of his grandſon, John Thomas Preſton, *now* Captain in the 54th regiment.

DIED, on Monday laſt, Mrs. —— Tomlinſon, wife of Mr. Iſaac Tomlinſon, of this city, merchant.

New Advertiſements.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue at the Sign Poſt in New-Stratford on Tueſday the 12th Day of June next, at two o'Clock P. M. ſo much of the Lands of Abiel Beers, as will pay his Taxes with Coſts: and alſo to be ſold at the Sign Poſt in North-Stratford on Wedneſday the 13th Day of June next, ſo much of the Lands of Ebenezer Hurd jun. and Caleb Coggihall, as will pay their reſpective Taxes, and Coſts; unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement, by

JOHN BENJAMIN, Collector.

Stratford, April 7, 1787.

STOLEN,

FROM the Stable of the Subſcriber in New-Heven, in the Night of the 3d inſtant, a Blackiſh brown or mouſe-colour'd horſe; about fourteen hands high, ſeven or eight years old. His body is ſhort, and very well made, his limbs are ſtraight. He interferes with his hind feet (unleſs prevented by a particular attention in ſetting his ſhoes) The effects of it are generally to be ſeen on each of his heels. His ears are uncommonly ſmall, have ſomething of the Appearance of having been cut to their preſent ſize when he was a Colt, about half an Inch of the ends of his ears turn a little downward. His Tail is long and ſlim, has but little hair on it, it is ſuppoſed was never docked, His natural Gait is a ſlow, handſome Trot, very hard to his rider. His Neck is very ſmall, his head very large, his Mane light and thin. About the Middle of his Neck, under his Mane, is a Brand, the Figure of which is not recollected. He has conſiderably the Appearance of the Engliſh Breed of Horſes.

Whoever will ſecure the Thief ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and deliver the Horſe to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive ten Dollars and reaſonable Charges, or for the Delivery of the Horſe five Dollars and reaſonable Charges.

MICHAEL BALDWIN.

New-Haven, April 13th, 1787.

The Subſcribers for the

Viſion of Columbus

are deſired to apply for their Books to Mr. Ebenezer Fitch at Yale College or to the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD, a healthy, ſtrong and *Active NEGRO BOY.* about 11 Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printers. 8—3w.

TO BE SOLD, in Derby, Firſt Society, about 70 Rods Eaſtward from the Meeting-Houſe,

A DWELLING-Houſe and a ſmall BARN, with an Acre of Land. ——A very convenient Situation for a Mechanic. For Price and Mode of Payment enquire of

MARTIN TULLAR.

Derby April 4, 1787. 8—3w

TAKE Notice, Reſidents, and Non Reſidents, Proprietors of the Town of New-Milford, who have not paid your State, County, and Town Taxes to the Subſcribers, that ſo much of your Real Eſtate whoſe Liſts belong to the Firſt Society in ſaid New-Milford, will be ſold at the Sign-Poſt in ſaid Society, on the Eleventh Day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon; and thoſe whoſe Liſts belong to Newbury Society, at the Sign-Poſt in ſaid Newbury, on the twelfth of June next at two o'clock afternoon; and thoſe whoſe Liſts belong to New-Preſton ſociety, at the houſe of Capt James Terril in ſaid ſociety, on the fourteenth day of June at two o'clock afternoon; as will pay the taxes and incidental charges of thoſe perſons hereafter mentioned unleſs prevented by previous ſettlement, ſaid taxes will be received as the Law directs, the particulars will be made known at the time of ſale viz.

Edward Allen, Benjamin Banks, Samuel Clark, Eliſha Clark, William Ellis, Henry Garlick, Abraham Gillet, Moſes Northrup, Samuel Smith, Gold S. Silliman, Abel Weller, William Betts, Joſiah Barſs, Zadock Hurd, Jonathan Botchford, jun. Reuben & Friend Dayton, Morgan Noble, George Hurd, David Camp, jun, John Camp, Billing & Mary Clark, John Clark, Nathaniel Durkey, Nathaniel Durkey jun. Jonathan Hill, Abel Holliſter, David Hitchcock, Benjamin Hallock, William Hurd, Aſa Morris, James Murray, Darius Olmſted, David Wadkins, John Olmſted, Thomas Oviat deceaſed, John Porter, Nathan Peet, Joſiah Smith, Joſeph Seeley, Benjamin Stone, John Sturtevent, Nathaniel Taylor jun. Stephen Terril, John Terril, David Wilkinſon, Gideon Waſhburn, Ebenezer Couch. Richard Hubbel, Elezer Hendrex, Thomas Lewis, Sarah Lamſon, Eliſha Ingraham, David Hill, David Peet, Aſher Roſs, Job Bunnel, Enoch Buckingham, Joſeph Olmſted, Moſes Johnſon.

ISAAC BOSTWICK, S. Collector.
REUBEN BOSTWICK, C. Collector.
SIMEON BALDWIN, } Town
BENONI S. SANFORD, } Collectors.

New-Milford, March 28, 1787. [8—3w]

The SHORTER CATECHISM

POLE's SYNOPSIS, in 5 Volumes Folio, to be ſold at this Office at a very low Price.

TO BE SOLD by the Printers hereof, Price SIX-PENCE, a few Copies of

A Sermon to SWINE,

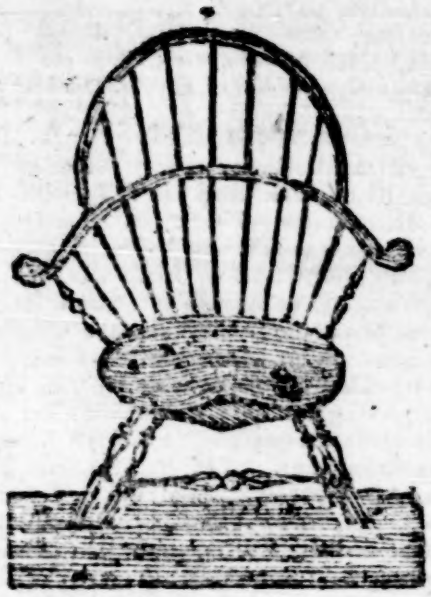
By COMMON SENSE, A. M.

FROM Luke xv. 16. " And he fain would have filled his belly with the huſks which the ſwine did eat." Containing, a conciſe but ſufficient anſwer to General Allen's ORACLES OF REASON. Wherein is a brief, but clear explanation, of the principles of the Deiſts, and the abſurdity of them. Alſo, what conſtitutes a moral agent—The nature of holineſs and ſin, eſpecially *Original Sin*; and wherein the nature of the firſt tranſgreſſion differed from all ſubſequent ſins. The miſrepreſentations made by General Allen of the exiſtence of one God in three perſons—The nature of the divine decrees, and the diſtinction between forming and executing decrees, and that forming decrees in the divine mind in eternity, implies no cauſality in them—The Hypoſtatical union—The ſcripture doctrines of ſubſtitution—Imputation of merit and demerit—Atonement or ſatisfaction made by God the Son, by a proper merit of condignity with the Father, and not by ſuffering from his Father's hand the individual *curſe* or *penalty* threatened to the ſinner; which conſiſted chiefly in ſpiritual death, or the withdrawment of the holy ſpirit in his vital influences upon the firſt tranſgreſſion & not before. Alſo a demonſtrative argument for the divine original of the holy ſcriptures, & that no eſſential truth of them hath been corrupted. And an earneſt exhortation to all to reject the *light of nature*, the *dictates of conſcience*, and *light within*, as a RULE, and attend to the truths of the goſpel as the only INFALLIBLE RULE, to direct ſinners to happineſs; and to ſeek to underſtand theſe truths, and receive them by faith and love; as the goſpel contains the wiſeſt, the eaſieſt and beſt method for the ſalvation of ſinners that can be deviſed or deſired—and whoſoever underſtands and embraceth it, will not wiſh for any other.——The Author hath ſo great a deſire to promote truth and ſuppreſs error, that he puts the price of theſe books at *Six Pence* ſingle, and a proper allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe a number. And every one that will read and underſtand them, ſo as to be profited by them, will much oblige their humble ſervant,

The AUTHOR.

BLANKS

To be Sold at this Office.



ALPHEUS HEWS,
From New-Jersey

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he carries on the business of WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING in Chapel Street, in New-Haven, where may be had any Number of

WINDSOR SETTEES,
and GARDEN CHAIRS,

made in the neatest manner and different fashions, also some very convenient for Children which he sells on the most reasonable terms for cash, any kind of country produce for family use, wet or dry goods or any kind of Timber suitable for his business.

February 6th, 1787.

BACON & TOMLINSON

Have on Hand a GENERAL

Assortment of GOODS,

Which they will sell for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, STATE MONEY, &c. &c.

They call earnestly on all those indebted to make immediate Payment, and request that no Delay may take Place where MONEY is due by Agreement.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL Assortment of *Garden-Seeds* to be sold by *DANIEL PUNDERSON*, at his *Garden*, in York-Street, *New-Haven*.

Just Reprinted from the London Copy, *and to be sold by the Dozen, or single, by* ISAAC BEERS *at his BOOK-STORE, in New-Haven,*

The Children's FRIEND.

Containing Instructive and Entertaining Dialogues for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. This is a Work of great Merit, and meets with the highest Encomiums from those Schoolmasters, and others, who have made Trial of it. ☞ It is sold at half the price of the London edition. tf.

NON-RESIDENTS, Take NOTICE!

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on the First Monday in June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Sign-Post in the second Society in Branford, so much of the real estate of JONATHAN BARNES, and TOM JACOBS, as will pay their taxes due to me on the list 1782, unless prevented by a previous Settlement.

REUBEN ROSE Collector.

(7——3w.)

TO BE SOLD BY

MALTBY and FOWLER,

At their Store, in Chapel Street, just by Miles's Tavern: GOOD SNUFF, by the Bladder, Cwt. or larger Quantity: Also a good Assortment of

GROCERIES,

on the lowest Terms.

New-Haven, March 17, 1787. 5——tf

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Second Monday in May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of JOHN MILES, jun. Innholder in New-Haven,

Two Pieces of *LAND*

CONTAINING about Fifteen Acres, lying at the easternmost Extremity of the New-Town-ship, in said New-Haven. One Piece is bounded by the East River on the East, by the New Wharf and Harbour on the South, on the West by a Highway, on the North by a Highway leading into the East River.—— The other Piece, lying directly North of the before described Piece, is bounded North and South by Highways, East by the Mill or East River, and Northerly by Land belonging to the Heirs of John Whiting, deceased, and Mr. Benjamin Smith.

The Land will be sold in small Lots, to accommodate Purchasers who wish to procure Building Lots. Ten per Cent of the purchase Money must be paid down at the Time of Sale: Fifteen per Cent more within Ten Days after the Sale: at which Time a DEED will be given to the Purchaser, upon his giving good Security, if required, to pay the Residue in One Year from the Time of Sale, with Interest.——An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchasers.——For further Particulars, Enquire of Mr. OLIVER TEMPLETON at New-York, JONATHAN INGERSOLL, and PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esquires, at New-Haven.

NEW LANDS.

TO be disposed of in Jessup's Purchase in the State of New-York about 20 miles from Johnstown, about 12 miles from fort Edward and about 50 miles from Albany, across the Patent of Cayaderasseros, one half of Townships, No. 2, 7, 49 Quarter part of Lot 22. Each Township containing Twenty-four thousand Acres, will be Sold very reasonable, one Quarter part down, and the remainder good security will be required. All the above lands are well watered and timbered, for Particulars enquire of ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, No. 5. Queen-Street, New-York, or of GILBERT R. LIVINGSTON, at Stamford in Connecticut

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☞ TO PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS.

"—The manufacture of duck and cordage to supply our shipping, if I am rightly informed, would make a saving to the State of more than THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS per Annum."

Gov. *Huntington's* Address.

TWO Pieces of Duck, or Sail-Cloth, are left with the Printers of this Paper, for the inspection of any Gentleman Merchant, or others who may chuse to examine and compare them.—One piece is Russian Duck; the other was manufactured in Stratford, and is declared by an experienced Sea-Captain to be superior in every respect to the Russian—— the Price is the same. Those who wish to encourage INDUSTRY, the Source of Wealth both to Nations and Individuals, will doubtless think this information worth their Attention.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his house in Chapel-Street, at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly opposite Messieurs Atwater and Lyon's store, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the last ships from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE,	MADDER,
LITHARGE,	COPPERAS,
SPANISH WHITE,	GLUE,
DROP LAKE,	OIL or TURPENTINE,
INDIAN RED,	ROSIN,
INDIAN INK,	INDIGO,
OIL of VITRIOL,	SNUFF in BLADDERS
ALLUM,	and BOTTLES,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,	RAISINS,
WHITE LEAD,	MACE,
IVORY BLACK,	CINNAMON,
VENETIAN RED,	CLOVES, &c. &c.
SAP GREEN,	

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce or Public Securities.

April 4, 1787. 7tf

TO BE SOLD by HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY, a Quantity of well seasoned

White Pine BOARDS.

New-Haven: Printed and Published by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.